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SALT LAKE CITY, - JUNE 1, 1908.

BRIGHAM YOUNG.

June 1, this year, is the 107th anniversary of the birth of Brigham Young, the great leader of men who has been called the Moses of this dispensation, and to whose all-embracing genius, under the guidance of Providence, the State of Utah owes its existence. It is well that the work and sacrifices of the Pioneer should never be suffered to sink into oblivion.

Brigham Young was a great man, and his greatness was never more conspicuous than when he was confronted by adversity. He never soared to more sublime heights than when the storms of adversity raged. At such times his master mind asserted itself. He was specially endowed for the mission he was called to perform. Through his unswerving faith, his loyalty, and wisdom, he became truly a savior upon Mount Zion.

Throughout the long career of Brigham Young, his faith, fidelity, and wisdom were often tested and proved. During the dark hours of the Church in 1836, when the spirit of apostasy was manifested even among the Twelve, he stood by the Prophet and sustained him with all his might, and, without doubt, the valiant stand he took overcame the spirit of apostasy. "I rose up," says President Young, "and told them in plain and forcible manner that Joseph was a prophet, and I knew it; and that they might rail and slander him as much as they pleased, they could not destroy the appointment of the Prophet of God; they could only destroy their own authority, cut the thread which bound them to the Prophet and to God, and sink themselves to hell." That was a time when earth and hades were leagued together against the Prophet and the Church, and many knees faltered. Not so Brigham Young.

There came a still darker hour, if possible, when the Prophet and Patriarch had been slain by assassins, and the Saints were driven from their homes in Nauvoo. They well knew that the mob thirsted for their extermination, and they hastened to leave the borders of civilization and to wend their way toward the valleys of the mountains, where they hoped to be able to worship God unmolested. Never had the faith, the genius, the determination of the leaders of the Saints shone forth in greater splendor. Ancient Israel, in captivity, laid aside their harps, as their eyes filled with tears when they remembered Zion, but this Latter-day Israel took up the fearful journey toward the West, praising the Lord in song and dance. And yet they knew not what the end of that heira would be; but they were inspired with confidence, by the faith of their leaders. The character of Brigham Young is portrayed in that historic journey. His paternal care was extended to each family in the camps of Israel, as far as possible. Even the animals were the objects of his solicitude, and many a time his eye would detect that a horse had a too tight collar, and he would see to it that it was relieved. The journey proceeded with music and song. It was an exodus. But it was also a jubilee. The Saints rejoiced at the prospect of leaving the mobs behind and obtaining their full rights under the American flag.

The career of Brigham Young is a continuous chain of manifestations of the great qualities that sustained him during the trials of apostasy and the exodus. Consider the firm, and yet loyal, stand he took during the stormy period in the history of Utah when the Territory was threatened with war, owing to the false representations by unscrupulous anti-Mormons. "There can be little doubt that the plans laid by him and the earnest words he addressed to the Peace commissioners, decided the controversy at that time. President Young thanked them for the proffered 'pardon' but stated that he was conscious of no offense. He stated that the Saints were loyal, and had ever been law-abiding. He reminded the Commissioners that the Government had permitted mobs to plunder and burn the houses of the Saints, and to drive them from one place to another, without ever sending any troops for their protection. He protested against sending any armed mobs into the midst of the Territory, and boldly told them that the Saints would defend themselves as best they could, if they were molested. He told the Commissioners that the Saints would leave their homes, lay their cities in ashes and reduce the valley to a desert, rather than once more relinquishing their houses and gardens and fields to a mob. "If you want war," he said, "you can have it; but if you wish peace, peace it is; we shall be glad of it."

This was not the language of defiance; it was no idle boast; it was the expression of faith in God and the invincible strength of innocence. And the outcome justified the address. The Commissioners recommended peace.

Brigham Young, like all true Latter-day Saints, was loyal to his country. He remained true in circumstances in which his traitors of today, with their small souls, would have become rebels and traitors. Not an act of disloyalty has ever been found or recorded against him. During the exciting times of the past, he, like other public speakers in times of excitement,

may occasionally have given utterance to sentiments which in the light of today and if the circumstances under which they were uttered are not considered, may appear disloyal. But similar utterances may be found in the sermons and writings of every great leader of men. When the acts of President Young and those with whom he was associated are scrutinized, nothing but patriotism and loyalty is found. The hearts of those brave Pioneers were true as steel.

CONGRESS APPROPRIATIONS.

The immense appropriations of the session of Congress just adjourned mark the progress of the nation in every direction. A few years ago we had the "billion dollar Congress," but that record is now rather low. We are rapidly advancing toward the two billion dollar mark. And there seems to be no remedy. The expenses of the government are growing, and there can be no objection, as long as the ability of the people to meet the expenses increases in proportion to the increased cost of government.

It is somewhat strange, though, that the cost of our military establishment has become enormous, though there is not a war cloud on the horizon.

We now pay, for the army, \$95,382,247; for fortifications, \$9,317,145; for the military academy, \$845,634; for the navy, \$122,662,485; and for pensions, \$163,053,000, making a total of \$391,260,511. This does not, however, include the interest on the national debt incurred for war purposes. Past wars and present military establishments cost us not less than, in round numbers, \$400,000,000 annually. By way of comparison, for the maintenance of the interests of agriculture we pay \$11,672,106; for the legislative, executive and judicial departments, \$32,833,821; for the postoffice service, \$22,963,292. The military expenses, in a time of profound peace, are higher than any other. Is this not an anomaly. Is it not high time for this nation to consider the great problem of turning swords into plowshares? If a people is to continue to prosper, it must be in a position to spend more on agriculture and transportation than on war establishments. It must pay more attention to production than destruction. It must have money for schools and for the encouragement of the arts. It must give its laborers—the great army of producers—an equal chance with its fighters.

GOOD FOR MILFORD.

"Milford can," says an enthusiastic defender of the town writing in the home paper, "raise sufficient money for a two or three day's celebration of the 4th of July, consisting of all kinds of sports, such as firemen's races, horse races, foot racing, ball games, and drilling contests, to attract people to our town from all nearby neighborhoods." Then he adds as he increases in enthusiasm over the proposition, "our band, which is rapidly coming to the front as a musical organization, will by that time be in good trim to furnish music."

And who under such circumstances would not wish the town well, and its band especially well? From the bottom of deep mines and the tops of tall buildings the people all would now and then come out to hear the band, and what is better for a town than to bring in the neighborhood and let the music of its joy be known?

Milford is a growing center of a growing country, and one whose progress makes us all glad to "sit up and take notice." In its progress it is preparing to take a fitting place in a growing state, the center of the great west that is soon to be.

THE PROOFS ARE NUMEROUS.

The daily spokesman for the anti-Church demagogues vehemently denies our assertion that the assault upon Senator Smoot was but a preliminary to a general attack upon the rights of Church members to hold any office, or even to vote. But that denial counts for nothing against the proofs they themselves, have furnished to the contrary.

In the first place, the charges against Senator Smoot were so formulated that, if they had been sustained by the Senate, they would necessarily have resulted in the general disfranchisement of the Church members. The accusers said: "We accuse him of no offense cognizable by law," and yet they urged that he be deprived of the rights to exercise the civil duties imposed upon him by his State. It is easy to see that if they had succeeded in this first attempt the next would have been directed against others whom they would have desired to have punished though they could not accuse them of any "offense cognizable by law." When that rule prevails, there is no telling to what extreme consequences it may lead.

In the second place, the effort was actually made in Idaho to oust from office an excellent official of the highest moral standing in the state, for no other reason than his membership in the Church, and that dastardly assault upon free American institutions was warmly applauded in the columns of the Tribune. It straws indicate the direction of the wind, this effort to deprive Judge Alfred Budge of the office to which he was duly elected and which he fills with ability and honor, proves conclusively what the ultimate object of the conspirators was.

Senator Dubois, in his oratorical effort before the Senate, Dec. 13, 1906, offered the following cheap grandiloquence: "Mormon domination and American Commonwealths can not exist together under our system of government. One or the other must be destroyed." But as there is no such thing as "Mormon domination," the speaker unquestionably had in mind the destruction of the civil rights and privileges of Church members, such as attempted in the demand of the expulsion of Senator Smoot from the Senate and the suit against Judge Budge in Idaho.

The general designs and plots of the anti-American conspirators it is plain that the great battle waged to a finish by Senator Smoot was not for personal interests, but for principles of very far-reaching consequences. If he had lost, a precedent would have been established on which it would have become possible to disfranchise every Church member. But if ever that day

should dawn in this country that politicians can deprive members of one church of civil rights, because of their religion, no church is safe. What can be done against one religious body can be done against another, whenever unscrupulous politicians succeed in obtaining control.

The Price of cotton has gone down.

It's a cold day for the June brides.

Boys much as they love school, love vacation more.

Most of these military alliances are unholy alliances.

A corner in corn is as valuable as a corner on Wall street.

The question of the day—Will there be sunshine tomorrow?

In these days one touch of nature makes all the world shiver.

Even with senators it makes a difference whose ox is Gored.

Is the Vreeland-Aldrich compromise to become as famous as the Missouri compromise?

The Presbyterian General Assembly demands that the Bible be taught in the public schools.

How is it that a neighbor's chickens that overrun one's garden never get the chicken cholera?

If the wind is tempered to the shorn lamb why cannot the weather be tempered to the June bride?

"The most august legislative body in the world" had a much merrier time than the "Merry Widow" had.

If Walker had had such filibusters as La Follette how different might that Nicaraguan expedition have been.

"How the climate is changing," is a common remark, but the wise ones do not change their flannels for lighter wear.

When he reaches the convention the uninitiated delegate will get more advice than he can possibly follow even if so inclined.

Woodrow Wilson says that Gov. Johnson "deserves the vote of every thoughtful Democrat." Why not of the others also?

The public auction of Mrs. Guinness' personal effects brought fancy prices. Those who bid them in must have strange fancies.

For all the notice that is taken of them on their return to San Francisco, the battleships might just as well be the ships that pass in the night.

Denver offered a bonus of \$15,000 for the next Presbyterian assembly, and got it. Is the religious assembly to become the rival of the political convention?

FALLIERES IN ENGLAND.

New York World.

The cheers with which President Fallieres was greeted in England yesterday show that the friendship of France and England is not merely a diplomatic arrangement. It is approved by public opinion. The feeling that France was Britain's hereditary foe, natural after Waterloo, was long kept alive by habit and want of tact. Even when French and English were allies in the Crimea Lord Raglan used always to refer to his Russian allies as "the French." When after Sedan Napoleon III fled to England Queen Victoria visited him at Chislehurst, "paying honor to our master," as M. Gavard wrote, "by saluting their author." The affair of Fashoda, trifling in itself, kept hatred alive five years. But Great Britain was reminded of the weakness of her splendid isolation when during the Boer war Kaiser Wilhelm sent his telegram of sympathy to President Kruger and Europe generally sympathized with the Boers. When Russia collapsed in the Japanese war France found that Dual Alliance a poor prop. The Morocco conference of Emperor William's interference brought France and England together. Only a few months ago Baron von Aehrenthal's scheme of extending the Austrian railroad from Bosnia through the Sandjak of Novibazar to Salonica suddenly threw Great Britain with Russia in support of the counterproposal of a Serbian railroad to the Adriatic and brought out Lord Grey's demand for Macedonian reforms.

FAILURE IS NOT RUIN.

Louisville Herald.
One of the most pitiful things in the world is the man who has failed in business, but who still having prime and health, lies down in despair and says he is "ruined." Ruined? How is he ruined when he has larger means for winning success than he had when he first started in business? Then, perhaps, he had no capital but his mental and bodily gifts; now he has, besides these, all the invaluable experience which adversity teaches better than success. Shipwreck, is he? Well, the very wreckage of an honest and enterprising is fine material out of which to construct a raft that will bear him above the billows. There is a capital in the heads of men, in their acquired experience and skill, which remain unimpaired even in the worst failures.

SELLING FLOUR IN AFRICA.

American Flour and Feed Journal.
The method of doing business is to sell the goods on credit to women, who are the principal traders of the country, and who in turn resell it in smaller quantities. For instance, the woman trader will come along and purchase one barrel or ten barrels of flour. This will be taken to her hut, where she will peddle out the flour in smaller quantities, her principal customers being the native bakers, who are also women. The principal foods of the country are native corn, sweet potatoes, yams, plantains and bananas. It is through the education of the trader that these West Africans are coming to use and appreciate commodities which are the necessities of life in this country.

JUST FOR FUN.

The Campaign On.
"Got any babies around your place?" inquired the candidate.
"None," answered the farmer. "Babies is all growned up an' married off. How'd you like to put in the forenoon ploughin'?"—Louisville Courier-Journal

Wanted a Day Off.

A certain scientist in the government service is said to be a hard taskmaster to both his official and his domestic servants.
Being detailed once to accompany a scientific expedition on an extended

cruise, the scientist is said to have unattended a trifle in communicating the news to his personal attendant.
"Henry," said he, "how would you like to go with me around the world?"
"Do we go from east to west, sir?" asked the man.
"Yes."
"And we lose a day going that way, do we not, sir?"
"We do."
"Then, sir, I should like very much to go. It would give me a day off."—Syracuse Journal.

The Difference.

When a girl tells her friends that she is engaged they become gleefully excited. When a young man tells his friends that he is about to be married they want to fill him with wine so that he can forget it.—Chicago Record-Herald.

How It Happened.

"True, the night was dark but he appeared to jump deliberately in front of the automobile."
"Force of habit. The poor fellow was an actor, and naturally dived for the spotlight."—Kansas City Journal.

Beelzebubs Had as Dialect.
Southern people have much to bear. The articles in the magazines, for example, in which Northern contributors try to put out negro dialect! It's enough to give one the beelzebubs.—Galveston News.

Mutual Reluctance.
"Here is my seat, madam, but cannot compel me to say that I think you are as well able to stand as I am."
"Politeness compels me to say 'Thank you, sir!'"—Chicago Tribune.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

The illustrations alone would make the June McCure's a notable number. Besides the St. Gaudens frontispiece there are two color reproductions of Gilbert Stuart's portraits of Don Josep de Jaudenes y Nobot and his young American wife with a short article on them by Samuel Isham. Miss Terry's monthly installment, "My First Appearance," is a story of love and opportunity for unusually interesting illustration. "A land of sunshine and light, of happiness, of faith in the future," is the English actress' one and artistic summing up of America. George Kennan contributes a very interesting article on "The Problems of Suicide," being some startling statistics. Most surprising is the fact that the "pure day in June" is the real "suicide breeder." Carl Schurz' article on President Johnson and his war on Congress is an interesting bit of history. "The Life of Mrs. Eddy" ends in this number with a study of this remarkable woman's book and doctrine. There is an abundance of good fiction—chiefly stories of the comedy and tragedy of married life. "The Decree Made Absolute," by Marie Belloc Lowndes shows a rather unusual literary style. "The Key to the Door," by Fielding Hall, is a near tragedy which turns out happily. "The Doings of the Devil," by Harvey J. Higgins is a bit of comedy in low life. "Young Henry and the Old Man" is a Cherokee Indian story by John M. Oakison. "The Crystal Gazer," by Mary St. Watts, is a story of love and adventure, and "Bob, Debutant," a capital boy story. There are poems by Willa Sibert Cather and Mary Eleanor Roberts.—44-66 East Twenty-third St., New York.

The June number of the American Magazine contains humor, stories, and an abundance of interesting and important information. "Mr. Dooley," who is writing for nobody but the American Magazine, contributes an article on "Diplomacy." William J. Locke, author of "The Beloved Vagabond," is just beginning his new serial, "Simple Septimus." Lincoln Steffens contributes "An Apology for Grant." Ray Stannard Baker writes of "The Negro in Politics." Ada and Julian Street contribute a translation of selections from "La 428 E 8" by Octave Mirbeau—the experiences of an automobilist on the road, the speed of an automobile, the story of a chauffeur, and so on. "Keeping a Shift Upright" is an exchange of interesting letters (genuine and unedited) between two mechanics in the middle west. "The Interpreter" talks about the Spanish and "The Pilgrim's Scrip" is filled with extraordinary letters and confessions by readers of the magazine. David Grayson, author of "Adventure in Contentment" and "The Open Road," writes an essay, "On Being Where You Belong." Fiction is contributed by Josephine Daskam Bacon, Marion Hill, Dorothy Canfield, Lindner Denison and E. J. Julian, Jr.—341 Fifth Avenue, New York.

Orpheum THEATRE

Last Week of the Vaudeville Season ALL WEEK.

MARCEL'S PICTURES.
Orth & Fern. Wilbur, Mack & Co. Harry Tsuda. Fred Sosman. Davis & Walker. Kindromed.
Every Evening (except Sunday), 8:15, 7:50, 5:00. Box seats, \$1.00.
Matinee daily (except Sunday and Monday), 2:15, 5:00, 5:30. Box seats, 75c.

GRAND THEATRE

TONIGHT.
Sousenir Matinee Wednesday.
THE EARL BURRESS, ETC.
Offers the Melodrama of Sensation, Nellie, the Beautiful Cloak Model.
Next Week: "The House of Mystery."

THE NEW LYRIC.

John E. Clark, Manager.

THE CAMERAPHONE

Introducing in Song and Motion the Best of the World's Artists on the Stage.
This afternoon at 2:30 and 5:30. This evening at 7:30, 9:30, 9:30 and 11:30 at the same hour.
Admission—Matinees, 10c; Evenings, 10c and 20c.

READ THE Theatre Magazine

For Theatrical News And Stage Pictures.

WHY KEEP A COW?

USE

SEGO MILK

The Natural Flavor.

Half Price Sale of Summer Dress Goods.

COMMENCES TODAY

Beautiful and appropriate fabrics in the most delicate color tones and mixtures. The choicest materials for dressy summer wear will be sold this week at Z. C. M. I. at HALF PRICE.

SILK MULLS, in floral effects and solid colors, 27 in. wide. Regular price 50c a yard, sale price 25c
SOIE IMPRIMEE, in dainty and attractive floral effects, 27 in. wide. Regular price 65c a yard, sale price 32½c
SHADOW DOT SILK MULLS, very stylish and attractive, 27 in. wide. Regular price 75c a yard, sale price 37½c

YOGA SILK, in checks and stripes, 27 in. wide. Regular price 55c a yard, sale price 32½c

ZANZIBAR SILK WAISTINGS, beautiful stripe effects, 27 in. wide. Regular price 75c a yard, sale price 37½c

SILK ORGANDIE, in shadow dots and floral effects. Regular price 75c and 85c a yard, during sale Half Price

Remnant Sale Continued

Owing to the inclemency of the weather last week we will continue our Remnant Sale. Many short lengths of all classes of goods—White Goods, Persian Lawns, Swisses, Waistings, Sheetings, Bleached Muslin Goods, and many other white fabrics, Colored Goods, Gingham, Seersuckers, Lawns, Voiles, Silklines, Batistes, Mulls, Madras, Bed Ticking, Outing Flannel, Cotton Plaid Dress Goods, Wool Dress Goods and Half Price a great variety of other fabrics at.....

OUR DRUG STORE IS AT 112-114 SOUTH MAIN STREET.



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WESTERN CONEY ISLAND!!
Free Attractions Daily.

Balloon Ascension, Parachute Jump, Slide for Life, Aerial Wild and. Features—Scenic Railway, Old Mill, Ocean Wave, Hale's Tour, Miniature Railway, Nature's Monstrosity, Dance Hall, Heald's band.
Bicycle Races every Tuesday and Friday, Holiday's evenings. Best riders in the world.

ADMISSION 25c and 50c.

Free admission to grounds. Take Salt Palace, Murray and State Street cars.

CHAMBERLAIN MUSIC CO.

THE HOUSE OF QUALITY
51 and 53 Main St.
Pianos, Organs, sheet music and musical merchandise.

MODERATE PRICES
Keep down the expense of sickness. What cost most are drugs and medicines. Sometimes the prices are fair. Sometimes they are most unfair. It depends in what store you buy the drugs.
Buy them at this store and the prices will be fair—always. We carry a complete line of everything usually sold in a drug store. Everything is the best grade. And our prices are fair—always.
WILLES-HORNE DRUG CO.

Pahst Extract
The Best Tonic
For Strength and Vigor

We Want You

YES, we want you to visit our store, more than that, we want your patronage. Others may say the same thing, but we are going to demonstrate our sincerity by giving you good service and good goods for the least cost.

Try Our Modern Sanitary Fountain, Spotlessly Clean.

AN INVITING PLACE.
The Bridge Drug Co
Obliging Druggists
18 Main St.
Phones: Ind. 480; Bell, 1820.

Salt Lake House Cleaning Co. Wagons

are doing splendid work—every body satisfied. We have a very large amount of contracts for May. Get your orders in early if you wish the best wagon in the city.

Phones, Bell 3486; Ind. 1484.

CUTLER'S

36 MAIN ST.
THE ORIGINAL KNIT GOODS HOUSE OF UTAH.

\$16.35 Suit Special

The dressiest combination for summer wear is a Blue Serge Coat and Vest with Light Trousers.

A suit of this kind is appropriate for most any occasion and is always "correct." This week we sell

A BLUE SERGE SUIT, with your choice of any extra pair of Trousers, for \$16.35

These suits are made from the finest serge and the extra trousers are the newest patterns and styles. Two pairs of trousers and a coat and vest for

\$16.35

SALE IS NOW ON.

36 SOUTH MAIN STREET.

JUST IN TIME!



You may save loss on your property if you have it insured against fire right now. "You know not what a day may bring forth," and if it brings forth destruction of your property it will bring forth with it full indemnity for the loss when your policy is written in the

HOME FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF UTAH.

HEBER J. GRANT AND COMPANY

GENERAL AGENTS.
Phones 500, 20-26 South Main St., Salt Lake City, Utah.

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